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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20th
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RESERVATIONS.

In the process of questions and answers through which the president is passing there is much of interest and considerable of enlightenment. It is hard to see how any treaty could bind this country to a violation of its constitution in sending troops abroad, a matter that is in the hands of congress, but President Wilson admits that if the council made such a request—and it could only be a request—there might be a moral obligation on our part to comply. If such a condition exists, it is imperative that it should be cleared up by a reservation, as it probably will.

With the relation of the league to internal affairs, the president gives explanation that is far from satisfactory. He was asked whether there was anything in either the league covenant or the treaty "which directly or indirectly in any manner imposes on the United States any obligations, moral or otherwise, of the slightest character, to support England in any way in case of revolt in Ireland?" "There is not," the president said, and there is not. But he based his answer on the fact that "the only guaranty contained in the covenant is against external aggression." That, too, is true. But if rebellion in Ireland would not be "external aggression," as it would not, neither would the effort to suppress it be, and so, on the president's own theory, which is the correct one, we should, under the league, have no relation of any sort to the controversy. The "aggression" on both sides would be internal. Yet Mr. Wilson holds that, under Article 11, we should have a right to make representations to the league in connection with a difference that he admits to be "internal" to such an extent as to make it impossible for this government to intervene on either side. If Article 10 does not apply, it is hard to see how Article 11 can.

For if revolt on the part of Ireland would not be "external aggression," it could only be because Ireland was not "external" to the British empire. If it were not, we could not interfere in any way, even by representations, without interfering in the internal or domestic affairs of the British government. The two positions assumed by the president can not, we think, be reconciled. It looks like an attempt to have it both ways. In a war between the two peoples we would, under the covenant, be obliged to take no part on either side since the aggression on neither side would be "external." If that is so we could intervene peacefully, with the consent of the league, only on the theory that Great Britain was managing its domestic affairs in such a way as to endanger the peace of the world—which strikes us as a rather desperate theory.

EXODUS FROM GERMANY.

Loyalty to their country while it was at war is not acting as a compelling force to keep German citizens at home to assist in her rehabilitation, for it is reported from Berlin that a great rush of emigration has already begun. South America is the country towards which these men are turning and Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay and Patagonia have announced that they will welcome healthy Germans without police records and free from Bolshevist sympathies. The Berlin emigration office is telling the Germans that they are not wanted just at present in the United States.

Recognizing the distrust which might arise from any suspicion of "colonization" or the flooding of the receiving country with undesirables, the Berlin governmental agencies have put themselves into communication with all governments so that they may keep within the desired bounds.

Statistics of the moving population show that it is the laborers and the industrial workers who are staying behind in their fatheland, while the largest contingent of emigrants is composed of merchants, professional and technical men.

Deserting Germany in her extremity now, these emigrants will bear no part in helping again to build her to a nation of the first importance nor will they again be caught in the maelstrom of war should that ever come again, as many prophets predict it will, if the militarists remain in power and build up their resources in Germany.

WARNING FOR PARENTS.

A Norwich business man whose opportunities for observation in different parts of the city qualify him to speak with authority, calls attention to the hold that the practice of "shooting craps" is gaining among Norwich youth, many of them of tender age. On the streets of Thamesville, the West Side and Greeneville he has come upon little knots of young fellows, often mere boys, sometimes with as much as $20 in the game.

Primarily this is a question for parents and the fault lies with those who do not know what their boys are doing or how they are spending or using their money. Laxity of parental supervision, indifference to where or how the boy spends his time gives the opportunity for the formation of habits, which sometimes come first to the parents' knowledge when the boy is haled into the police court. The domestic tragedy is none the less acute and harrowing, if the police court is happily avoided, and the revelation comes at home when the boy is called to account for shortages and minor peculations which have been inspired by the wish to have more money to play the game.

There is a lesson for parents in the Norwich man's observations.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

Considering the long fight she has made against law and order in the United States, it would seem that Emma Goldman ought logically to be well satisfied if the sentence of deportation takes her to Russia. She should there find all the absence of law and order which her soul craves.

She was born in Russia, and in an interview given several years ago, said she was a member of the middle class. She came to America with a sister, when she was twelve years old. Later in life she married, but she did not live with her husband a great while because she joined a group of radicals in New York, and one of her earliest determinations was that marriage should be abolished. She is opposed to any form of law or any form of government, believing that every individual should have the utmost freedom of action, and should follow the dictates of his own conscience where right and wrong are involved. Following the Haymarket riots in Chicago, Miss Goldman became an ardent and active anarchist. She toured the country, delivering incendiary speeches and urging revolt. At one time she was convicted on a charge of inciting a riot, and was sent to Blackwell's Island, near New York, where she served a year's sentence. The anarchist who murdered President McKinley declared that he was inspired by one of Miss Goldman's lectures. She denied any extended acquaintance with him and asserted that the lecture he attended was very mild.

When this country went to war Miss Goldman naturally opposed any effort to raise an army. She and Alexander Berkman—who once tried to murder Henry C. Frick—had worked together as fellow anarchists for several years. They joined hands in helping obstruct the draft law and were sent to prison.

There will be few regrets when the ship sails to bear her from these shores.

MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS.

Kentucky is recording a success in a novel educational experiment. It is moonlight schools, which are bringing illiteracy in the state to the zero point. According to the 1910 census returns, Kentucky ranked fourth of the states in the Union in illiteracy, but this has given way before the moonlight school.

It was the county school superintendent of Rowan county, Cora Wilson Stewart, who started the movement back in 1912. Miss Stewart had probably never heard of daylight saving, but she decided there was lots of good moonlight going to waste that could be put to use in educational ways. She announced that the schools of her county would conduct "moonlight sessions," which would be open to all comers. The idea appeaed to the people and there were 1,200 grown-ups who attended on the opening night. They were thirsty for knowledge and they kept on coming. It was found that night schools were just as practical in the country districts as in cities. There was a spirit of romance in the attendance the people had a neighborly feeling and they found they could have a delightful time coming together in their search for knowledge.

The movement inaugurated by Miss Stewart spread to other states. It has demonstrated its usefulness and popularity. Secretary Lane is convinced that the federal government can lend great assistance in spreading the movement and teaching the people. He may find it necessary, in certain districts or at certain times, to hang up an artificial moon for the opening session of a school, but once opened, it will remain open, if teachers can be found for the work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Shortages of about everything but trouble seems to be apparent these days.

Mexican bandits make up for their bad aim by the frequency with which they shoot.

Mr. McAdoo says he will not dodge a presidential nomination. No more would his father-in-law.

Japan denies that she has heard anything from the United States about the date for moving out of Shantung.

Be cheerful, advises the U. S. health service, to ward off the influenza. That's pleasant medicine that all can try.

Turkey harries the Armenians afresh and tries to get the world to believe she has a humble and contrite heart.

D'Annunzio is probably taking poetic license in exceeding the time limit which the council set for him to occupy Fiume.

A New York girl kept on running and caught a thief after the pursuing policeman had tripped and fallen. No tight skirts there.

The counsel for the striking Boston policemen gave them sound advice when he told them they had a hopeless case in court.

Von Tirpitz says there were times during the war when the All-Hightest seemed insane. Just what we have been trying to tell him.

The man on the corner says: The question of how much the women ought to wear seems to be worrying everybody but the women.

Lieut. Commander Read denies that he contemplates a flight across the Pacific. He can wait a while for this new thrill after conquering the Atlantic.

What chance is there of getting a jury to try the kaiser if they have to ask the jurors whether they have read the newspapers and formed any previous opinion?

The department of justice says the cost of living has been reduced in twelve states but fails to name them. Probably afraid of the strain on the railroad administration in the rush to get there.

A Minnesota American Legion post has honored itself in taking the name of a negro hero, Billy Ackley, who died in action, saying he was glad to die for the "flag that oppresses no one, a flag that gives every man a chance."

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22. — Its been a week of fan-fare of trumpets, blaze of bunting, waving flags and martial music. The welcome of Gen. Pershing and the First Division outshown anything seen on the streets of the capital within the memory of man. It was a spontaneous tribute paid to every one of that vast army of American boys who went to France and saved the day by their zeal and patriotism. It was alike a tribute to the entire American forces and to the general who commanded those forces. The parade led by Pershing, and in which marched 25,000 oversea men in helmet and full war regalia, artillery, cavalry, infantry, and all that goes to make up a division, went over a five mile course of broad avenues, pelted with roses and deafened by cheers. It marched with colors flying and to the step of great military bands. There is nothing one can say or write that gives an adequate idea of the scene. And overhead great fleets of huge airplanes swooped and glided in "war formation" which is on the lines of a flying wedge.

To be sure the president was absent, and the secretary of state is still on a fishing trip "up state," but there were plenty of others to bid the men welcome, and not less than 400,000 spectators lined the streets and occupied reviewing stands for five hours while the long procession passed. And many on-lookers realized that could the 75,000 heroic American dead have risen, and those men who sleep on the fields of France joined in that great demonstration, the line would have been fifteen miles long and could not have passed a given point between dawn and dusk. After a great ovation at the hands of congress the general came up to the press gallery and greeted each member personally. We have read of the Pershing smile. And don't be deceived about it. That smile is the real thing, in which a merry twinkle of the eyes form a big part. Moreover, "Black Jack" is of far complexion, burned to a bronze, and has a pair of dimples that a girl might envy, all in contrast to his military bearing and dignity of carriage. He seems completely unaccepted the tributes, not as personal, but for the whole army.

Its no use trying to talk about anything that has not a military slant. It's in the air. The league, the treaty, the future military policy of the United States have been discussed by congress and committees, to the exclusion of all else. General Leonard Wood, as witness before the senate committee was the star performer. He sat at the long table in the midst of senators and members of congress who listened eagerly to learn his views. The face of the general shows many lines of care, but is strong and clear cut. He expressed no opinion on policies of the past but when asked about the future struck straight from the shoulder. When questioned about matters in the United States he answered freely, but to all questions regarding what took place oversea he invariably replied quietly, "I cannont answer. I had no opportunity to judge." Whereupon everyone present recalled how Wood was shunted to a side track and kept in this country when the troops he had so faithfully trained were sent oversea. Here are some of the things Wood advocated: Universal military training for six consecutive months in the 19th year of a man's age; then put him on the reserve list; a standing army of not over 250,000 with a surplus of 15 per cent. officers; not to put a large force in the Philippines as in the event of an attempt to wrest the islands from us it would be a sea force, and not a land force, that could defend them. When asked what could be done with the great number of officers of high rank urged by the war department, General Wood tersely replied: "Pay them." Apparently his idea is that officers of the ranks of captain, major, and colonel are much more needed in training a reserve force than those of higher rank. He expressed the belief that colleges would co-operate with the universal training system so men would not lose a scholastic year by taking the military course. There is no doubt that a strong undercurrent of opinion exists here both in civilian and military circles, that the United States will be involved in another war within ten years—and that the country must be prepared to face it, whether or not the League of Nations is ratified. All the same it is doubtful at this moment, if the suggestions of the war department or of General Wood will be complied with, for it is understood that a majority of the military committee of the house is reluctant to endorse a universal training bill and will urge that instead of preparing men for war we shall make and have on hand a large supply of arms, ammunition and equipment, on the ground that in the war just closed we found it easy to raise an army but impossible to equip it at short notice.

As a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce Congressman Merritt of the fourth Connecticut district is getting hundreds of letters protesting against the enactment of legislation along the lines of the Siegel bill to require all persons transacting business to obtain federal licenses and to have cost marks on their goods in plain figures. The bill also requires many other innovations of a radical character to which merchants are filing strong objections. There seems to be little probability that the bill will find favor either at the hands of the committee or congress as a whole. Commenting on the business conditions of today Mr. Merritt said he believed it was time for the level headed men of the country to come out in the open and fight for safe and sane legislation. Said he: "I think much radical legislation which has been suggested regarding general economic law and business principles would fail to produce the results intended. I anticipate that next year there will be no end of radical and socialistic views put forward and the sensible and conservative citizens who appreciates what Americanism and the constitution mean, should not sit idly by and let the agitators alone do the agitating."

We read "Human Interest" stories by the score and wonder if they are the real thing. Here is one the writer will vouch for, as it occurred in his presence. The night before the Pershing parade a little grey-haired woman from Wisconsin, speaking English with a strong foreign accent was talking in the lobby of an uptown hotel, and wondering if she could pick out "her boy" from the ranks of the 25,000 soldiers who would pass her in the parade. "I haven't seen him for more than two years," she said. "He's with the First Division and there's only he and I left," she added, glancing down at her black dress. The morning of the parade the lonely little lady was up early and hearing the tramp of many feet leaned far out of her window in the early morning mist, to watch a section of the incoming soldiers march down the avenue past the hotel, to their place of mobilization. Hundreds of such sections were scattered all over this great city of 400,000 people, yet the first thing the mother saw, was her boy—marching erect with steady tread and eyes forward, wearing four stripes and the Sam Browne belt of foreign service. "Oh, Eddie, look up—look up!" cried the mother. And Eddie looked up—then broke from the ranks and a moment later the little woman was held in his strong, young arms, and the little group of men standing near weren't ashamed that their eyes grew moist.

STARTING SOMETHING

"Say," began the young man who had only recently changed into civilian clothes from khaki, to the pretty girl opposite him, 'there's something wrong about this, Genevieve."

"About what?" inquired the pretty girl, looking about her in some alarm.

"Well," said the young man regarding her seriously, "I've been back one week now and you haven't asked me once whether or not I didn't fall in love, and if I didn't why didn't I. You haven't even asked whether I thought French girls prettier and more sylish than the home grown ones. You have displayed not the slightest proper anxiety as to the state of my emotions. You have taken me absolutely for granted."

"Well, my goodness!" she gasped. "You ought to be thankful instead of fussing about it."

"Huh!" the young man said doubtfully. "I don't know at all. Every other chap I know has had the dickens of a time trying to explain to his girl even when there wasn't anything to explain and attempting to soothe her ruffled spirit. I have seen them tear their hair and wish to goodness May and Dorothy and Helen would use a little sense and forget all that rot and have peace. And here I haven't had even the littlest bit of a worry. It doesn't seem right. Don't you care whether or not I fell in love with a French girl?"

"Well, did you?" asked the pretty girl.

"That's not at all right," frowned the young man. "You can't drag confession from a man in such a point-blank fashion. You must approach the subject differently. A sigh or two and a sad look—"

"Don't be silly!"

"Well, we've got to straighten this out," he persisted, "otherwise I shall never be convinced that you really love me. Do you mean to say that all the while I was gone you didn't have a pang of jealousy or worry at al for fear somebody would snatch me?"

"I—I don't know," she confessed. "Maybe I did rather wonder. Only I didn't let it bother me much."

"Because you had such faith in me!" said the young man triumphantly.

"Nope," the pretty girl told him. "I thought this way—if Gene is such easy picking why he really isn't worth bothering with and she can have him."

"If you weren't so pretty," said the young man gloomingly, 'you wouldn't have been so airy. You know there were a dozen others just waiting or you to look at them. Why, Tom Hunter's girl cried all the first evening he got home because she said she just knew Tod was keeping something back. He nearly lost his mind. She said in every magazine story she had read during the last two years the handsome American soldier lost his heart to some lovely French girl and heroically parted from her to return a blighted being and fulfill his engagement with the girl back home. She said she just knew Tod was pining for whomever he had left over there and she could be noble, too, and he was to take the next boat right back and forget about her and her broken heart. And Lester White's girl made him describe every French girl he had spoken to while over there. I've been all primed up for something of the same sort and I haven't had it. Such sublime trust isn't natural!"

"I worried about your being killed," she told him softly.

"Yes," he admitted. "Honest, Genevieve, wouldn't you care a particle if I had flirted with some other girl?"

A're you trying to tell me something?" she asked.

"Huh!" the young man said mysteriously.

The pretty girl leaned across the table and regarded him severely. "Gene Phillips," she said in a low, intense tone, "you might just as well tell me all about it right away. When you began talking this way I knew there was something—who was she? Has she written you since you got home? Why did you never mention her? Letting me think you never thought of anyone but me—tell me right away—"

"There!" sighed the young man contentedly, "that's better. Gee, Genevieve, I thought you didn't care anything about me. There wasn't single, solitary girl I looked at all the while I was over there!"

"I don't believe it!" the pretty girl stated firmly. "And I'm never going to stop till I find out every single thing about it."—Chicago News.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges

No one has yet told us why handkerchiefs are square, but a reader reminds us that they were unknown before the early part of the 16th century, Venice being the place where they made their first appearance.

Otto Fichel, a German authority, says that the Germans were slow to adopt the new idea. They first used them in 1580, and soon afterwards sumptuary laws were enacted in most German states forbidding any person of plebian birth from blowing his nose with a handkerchief.

This restriction remained in force for over 200 years, and was enforced even on the stage. So recently as 1790 an actress was officially reprimanded for disregarding it in a Berlin theatre. She excused herself by pleading that she had not used a handkerchief, only "a little linen rag."

Schoolmasters who forbid their pupils to wear soft collars should study the manifesto issued by Leighton Frooks, founder and president of the Anti-Collar league, which has a large membership in the United States.

Mr. Frooks maintains that when a man bares his neck he sharpens his wits, for collars stop the free flow of blood to the brain. "No author ever wrote anything worth reading when wearing a collar. President Wilson always removes his collar when penning his messages. And Edison has to take off his collar before he can invent anything."

Mr. Frooks goes on to say that "there are few men who do not wish at some time or other collars were never invented," and there he happens on a great truth.

The opposition to Wagner's music in Paris recalls the outcry against its production in this country 40 years ago.

English opposition, however, seems to have been not patriotic, but religious, for Dr. Hueffer, musical critic of the Times in the early '70s, records that his praise of Wagner brought him many letters, almost all denouncing the new music as "blasphemous," and threatening him with anyting from ducking in a horsepond to beating to death if he continued to uphold it.

King Victor Emmanual of Italy, who as made so splendid a gift to his people, is a living advertisement of the benefits of a Spartan education.

He was a very delicate child, and his father determined on a Spartan upbringing in the hope of overcoming natural delicacy. There was no relaxation of the code laid down.

One dismal morning it was represented to his tutor that he had a cold, and had better not take his usual ride. "If there were war," said the old martinet, "would the prince stay at home because he had a cold?"

"There is no arguing with these old soldiers," said the doctor, as he submitted.

A word to manufacturers: There is one thing which ought to be said very plainly and at once to British manufacturers who are complaining of the restoration of German and Austrian competition. The British consumer is not going to pay more for an inferior article simply because the profiteer behind it is British. If the Americans, who are said to be again importing German dyes, find in consequence that they can sell their textiles in the world markets more readily than the British textile manufacturers who are strictly confined to the use of British dyes, then it will become necessary for the British, in self-protection, to import German dyes also. If our lens makers cannot sell lenses at less than four or five times the price of highly satisfactory German lenses, no tariff in the world will preserve them even the home market indefinitely. It is notorious that the ordinary household glass which took the place of the Austrian glass in this country in the early years of the war was not only much dearer than but much inferior to the imported glass.

The German piano has a good name, and if the British piano manufacturer wishes to hold the piano market given him by the incidence of the war he must not increase the price so much as the quality. So with toys. We are not a toy-making people, because our factory laws discourage cottage industries, in the disgusting conditions of which the Austrian toy industry has prospered. But the child-customer does not consider these dreary economics, and unless our expensive and hygienic factories contrive to turn out such ingenious and artistic toys as the sweated slums of Vienna they will not force our vast army of children to support them because they are British. What all our manufacturers should set themselves to do is to give us a better article at a lower price.—The London Chronicle.

One of the most efficient wireless systems is the invention of Japanese electricians, who were among the first to experiment with radio telegraphy.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Fiume An Italian Foothold.

"If Trieste was the Bremen of Austria, Fiume was the Hamburg of the Hungarian Kingdom, a close rival for the brisk Adriatic trade of the period before the war," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"Fiume is another of those footholds on the eastern Adriatic where Italians clung fast despite the steady influx of Slavs in the interior, and, in this case even into Fiume itself. Thus the city bears evidence of early Italian culture, it figured as a potent slav factor in the turmoil of Balkan politics, and it felt strongly the influence of Hungary upon its thriving industries and fast growing commerce.

"Magyar gerrymandering caused it to be annexed to Hungary in 1870, despite the protest of Croatia to which it had belong since the revolution of 1848-49. Tender consideration for its value as a seaport, rather than for its citizens, promoted its establishment as a royal free town, making it a geographical slice of about seven square miles cut out of Croatia.

"Despite the Hungarian interest in the city its pre-war population was 90 per cent. Italian and Slav, with the Italian slightly predominant. Only about half the remaining tenth were Hungarians. The Slavs included Croats, Serbs and Slovenes. As important to Hungary as are New York or Boston to the United States, Fiume's total population is not much greater than such suburbs of those American ports as East Orange, N. J., or Brockton, Mass.

"Fiume is situated on the northeast shores of the Gulf of Quarnero, only seventy miles, by rail, southeast of its trade rival, Trieste. Across the bay is the popular summer resort, Abbazia, famed for its evergreen laurel and profusion of roses, to which tens of thousands of visitors formerly thronged each summer.

"The older town, distinctively Italian, is built on the hillside, overlooking the gulf. The newer city lies nearer the waterfront. There are three harbors. The largest accommodating 150 large vessels, is protected by a breakwater half a mile long. The quay is nearly two miles long.

"Before the war Fiume's manufacturing plants included a government tobacco factory, the Whitehead torpedo works, a rice shelling factory, a petroleum refinery, and many smaller plants among which were saw mills and paper mills. Its fisheries constituted an important industry. It exported sugar, grain, flour, horses and timber.

"Fiume had a governor, who was a member of the upper house of the Hungarian parliament, four representatives in the lower house, and two representatives in the diet of the Croatians and Slovenes.

"Originating in Roman times, Fiume was destroyed by Charlemagne in 799. The Franks ruled it for a considerable period. Then it passed to feudal lords until the Emperor Frederick III made it a part of Austria.

"This emperor, who was Frederick V, as archduke of Austria, was the son of Ernest, the 'man of iron' and Cymburga, a Polish woman, from whom the Hapsburgs are thought to have inherited the protruding lower lip which sometimes became a disfigurement. His long and inconsequential reign is recalled chiefly because he puzzled lexicographers by leaving on his books, pottery and having inscribed on his tomb, the initials 'A. E. I. O. U.' a promissory note of future Austrian greatness which Frederick did little to realize. The most generally accepted explanation is that the initials stood for the Latin, 'Austriae Est Imperari Orbi Universo,' meaning, 'All the earth is subject to Austria.'

"Charles VI proclaimed Fiume a free port. Maria Theresa first united it with Hungary. Successively occupied by the French and British it reverted to Austria and later was restored to Hungary before it was ceded to Croatia."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Lawyers for the striking Boston police have advised against seeking court action to enforce the reinstatement of the former members of the force. They advise instead a "waiting game," excepting that Commissioner Curtis will be forced to restore the men to their former positions.

The advice of lawyers, when they counsel against going to law, is always good. The lawyer who says "don't sue," is generally about 100 per cent right.

In the Boston case the advice of the lawyers is borne out by the common sense of the situation. Men who violated their oaths of office and deserted their posts have small chance to sue in court for enforced reinstatements. And the lawyers know it.

The situation can be easily remedied, however, from the A. F. of L. viewpoint. Simply take the courts into the A. F. of L. and let the judges know what the interpretation of the laws must be according to the rules of the union.

If any judge is "fresh" and refuses to obey the mandates, call a chapel meeting and discharge him.

That would be the millennium from an A. F. of L. viewpoint, but we have not yet reached it.—Bridgeport Standard Telegram.

When he is not holding forth on the subject of Germany's immaculate innocence, or the righteousness and heavenliness of U-boat "frightfulness" it may be possible for even Von Tirpitz to see pretty straight and at least by accident hit upon some small measure of the truth. Therefore it is safe to read with an open mind as we take note of his recent statement as follows: "The annihilation of the German navy has deprived the smaller nations of the world of their vitality. The maintenance of the balance of power at sea now rests entirely on the American navy. This is not a menace to Great Britain. I am not one of those who delude themselves in the belief of a future conflict between England and America. I cannot forsee any serious antagonism between the two great Anglo-Saxon powers.—Waterbury Democrat.

Minnesota's Mineral Wealth.

Minnesota's mines produced more iron ore than all the rest of the states put together last year, furnishing more than 5 per cent. of the total production of the United States.

Island of Sulphur and Gypsum.

There is an island in New Zealand nearly three miles in circumference that is almost entirely composed of sulphur, mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals.

TODAY THE BIG SENSATION
DAVIS THEATRE
ONE NIGHT WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 24

HE'S GOT THEM ALL BEAT!
Douglas Fairbanks
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THE KNICKERBOCKER BUCKAROO
IN 7 MAGNIFICENT PARTS
Fairbanks At His Best. You'll Say So When You See This, His Latest Artcraft Picture.
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EXTRA ATTRACTION
SHIRLEY MASON
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Its Dramatic Thrills Will Hold You Riveted To Your Seat
If You Hate Crowds—Come Early!
Matinee 2.15 Evening 7—8.45
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—TODAY—
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN HER ZENITH PRODUCTION OF THE SCREEN
"HAPPINESS A LA MODE"
A Laughing, Rollicking Comedy Drama
JUNE ELVIDGE
In an Adaptation of the Famous Old Play
"COAX ME"
PATHE NEWS
Showing General Pershing Leading the 1st Division in New York City

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The Pyramid Pile Treatment Affords Such Wonderful Relief for Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles.
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City.....State.....

Peterson Norwich Conn.
Confectioner and Caterer
To further introduce our Pastry and to increase the sales of our Candy Department we will offer as specials for this week the following items.

Candy Department
An assortment of Gum Drops, highly flavored, absolutely pure, 59c lb.
Fruit Pastilles, fine flavors, seasonably spiced, 65c lb.
Chocolate Walnut Fudge, made with best chocolate and creamery butter, 65c lb.

Pastry Department
Fresh Crispy Doughnuts, the finest ever, 40c dozen.
Rich wholesome Cup Cakes covered with fresh grated cocoanut, 10c each.
Pies of all sorts, Cakes and French Pastries at reasonable prices and to order.

A special box of Bon Bons, Fruited Marshmallows, Chocolates and other home-made candies, 70c lb.
S. F. PETERSON
130 Main Street
Full prices will be charged on all credit transactions.